

28 MAY 1976

The FBI, CIA C of JFK Slaying

By Tad Szulc

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The FBI and the CIA engaged in a cover-up of highly relevant information when the Warren Commission was investigating President John F. Kennedy's assassination in 1963 and 1964.

President Lyndon Johnson and Atty. Gen. Robert F. Kennedy became party to the effort which consisted of withholding key facts from the Warren Commission.

The cover-up continues even now, 12 years later: The FBI still refuses to turn over to congressional investigators some of its most sensitive files on the circumstances of the killing in Dallas.

A delay of six months is expected before the new Senate Intelligence Oversight Committee decides whether to reopen the investigation into the assassination of President John F. Kennedy, Chairman Daniel K. Inouye, D-Hawaii, said yesterday.

Inouye, who spoke with reporters after the committee's first meeting yesterday, said the committee will concentrate first on drafting new charters for the CIA and other intelligence agencies.

Results of an investigation of the Kennedy assassination by the Senate Select Intelligence Committee, which spent 15 months studying the case, are expected to be made public within the next two weeks. Senators who have seen the report are predicting it will raise more questions than answers.

The 172-page report, drafted by a subcommittee, will focus on the performance of the CIA and FBI before and after the Nov. 22, 1963, slaying and will go into the possible motives of Lee Harvey Oswald.

The report is expected to detail both allegedly deliberate and accidental failures by the CIA and FBI to provide the Warren Commission with information.

The Warren Commission was never told that Robert Kennedy secretly formed — before his brother was killed — a special intergov-

mental committee which included FBI and CIA representatives to look into the possibility that Cuban Premier Fidel Castro might organize attempts on the lives of high U.S. government officials.

THAT THIS committee existed has been kept secret although information about it reposes in FBI files.

The top-secret committee was created by Robert Kennedy presumably out of concern that Castro might retaliate against CIA attempts on his life, carried out directly by the agency's operatives and with help from the Mafia.

That anti-Castro assassination plots were afoot in the early 1960s was unknown at the time (they were disclosed last year by the Senate Select Committee on Intelligence Activities) and the Warren Commission was not told of them. Only Allen W. Dulles, who had been CIA director,

had knowledge of the anti-Castro plots.

In its ignorance the commission couldn't search more intensively into the possible motives of Lee Harvey Oswald in killing the President. The commission concluded that Oswald was the lone assassin in Dallas, but it acknowledged its inability to come up with the motive.

IT DOES NOT follow, of course, that the Warren Commission would surely have traced Oswald's motives had it known of the anti-Castro conspiracies and of the establishment of Robert Kennedy's secret group sometime before Dallas. There is no proof that Castro was behind Oswald.

But the cover-up made it impossible for the commission to seriously pursue a line of inquiry in this area even though there had been much discussion of the significance of the Fair Play for Cuba Committee (a pro-Castro

assistance to the commission — was confirmed in a memo on April 20, 1975, written by CIA Insp. Gen. Donald F. Chamberlain to CIA Deputy Director E.H. Knoche. It said:

"As far as we can tell from all of the materials at our disposition, no one discussed with the Warren Commission any alleged plan to assassinate Castro. There is also no evidence that anyone known to our records made a decision not to tell the Warren Commission anything about this topic or any other matter."

Chamberlain added that "we have no evidence in our material indicating Castro's knowledge or the possession of documentation of alleged assassination plots directed against him."

Two days later, on April 22, 1975, Raymond G. Rocca, then deputy chief of the CIA's counterintelligence staff, informed Knoche that "our records show at every point a

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Rudy Smith—Omaha World-Herald

'Mr. Intelligence': Church in Nebraska

Last Word on The CIA?

The nation's intelligence community was braced for yet another round of revelations and recommendations this week—a two-volume final report from Sen. Frank Church's select committee. But from the hints that seeped through the committee's tight security blanket, there was little cause for concern. Generally polite and cautious throughout its investigation, the committee was expected to produce only the mildest of shock waves. The big question was whether its long-awaited report could really rekindle the passion for reform of U.S. cloak-and-dagger that had first been aroused by the disclosures of CIA and FBI improprieties almost eighteen months ago. For committee chairman Church, a more personal question loomed: Did the debate over intelligence still have enough energy to fuel his late-starting Presidential campaign?

Church had clearly undergone a significant change of mind since the days when he said the CIA might prove to be a "rogue elephant on a rampage." In the areas of both foreign and domestic

report was expected to propose a multitude of procedural changes (scores in the area of foreign operations alone) but conclude that the agencies involved still deserve more praise than blame. "It will argue that it is absolutely essential for the agencies we have to continue," said a White House source close to the Church committee. And while the intelligence agencies themselves might not be completely satisfied with the report, its proposals were generally expected to be ones they could live with.

Control: Those familiar with the committee's work said that Church and company had already succumbed to the arguments of the CIA—and a cautious new attitude toward intelligence in the Capital—by avoiding any mention of failures, abuses or covert operations not previously disclosed. More than half the volume on foreign operations was said to be concerned with tightening up reporting and control procedures, mandating the creation of clear lines of responsibility and of written records showing that the President had approved critical covert actions (and notified Congress, when possible). The volume on domestic intelligence was expected to say that operations targeted on U.S. citizens should not be the province of the CIA or military intelligence agencies but solely a responsibility of the FBI or another Justice Department branch. "It doesn't mean there would be less of it," said another source, "but it would get the CIA out of the business."

The report was also expected to stress top-level coordination of all U.S. intelligence functions, and last week new CIA boss George Bush already seemed to be moving in that direction. Bush named veteran agency analyst and administrator Henry E. Knoche, 51, to replace retiring Lt. Gen. Vernon A. Walters as his chief aide. Knoche will run the CIA's day-to-day operations and free Bush to better mesh the efforts of all eight foreign-intelligence agencies.

Whether Congress, too, would fall into step with the Church proposals was far less clear. This week's report was expected to praise the executive limits placed on intelligence operations by Ford, but call for legislation to back them up. Also sought would be a strong Congressional oversight committee, but insiders doubted that the report could provoke sufficient public sentiment to force longtime intelligence watchdogs such as Senators John McClellan and John Stennis to yield to any new panel. The result, said one source, might well be a new

tee—but an unavoidably weak one.

The battle over intelligence reform is scheduled to begin in earnest on the Senate floor next week, but Church himself is increasingly an absentee leader. His time is now spent mostly on his long-delayed Presidential effort, an effort that Church and his followers hope will gain glamour and attention from his much-publicized chairmanship of the Senate's intelligence panel. At the least, aides say, the release of this week's report—and the ensuing debate—should boost Church's name recognition and media coverage in a string of Western states—Nebraska, Oregon, home-state Idaho and Nevada—where he makes his first primary races. Success there, he hopes, will give him enough momentum to collect liberal support for a credible showing in the California, New Jersey and Ohio races on June 8. And that, conceivably, could be just enough to make him an attractive rising star among the Presidential—or Vice Presidential—contenders if the party is deadlocked come the convention.

But much of Church's appeal, inevitably, would be as the Senate's "Mr. Intelligence," and given the new, hands-off mood in Washington and around the country, it was not clear whether Church's long months of investigation and report-writing would have any greater impact on the nation's Presidential politics than on the reform of its entrenched intelligence establishment.

—DAVID M. ALPERN with ANTHONY MARRO and EVERY CLARK in Washington



THE WASHINGTON STAR (GREEN LINE)
27 April 1976

Raw Intelligence Floods Offices, Committee Finds

By Henry S. Bradsher
Washington Star Staff Writer

Reports from U.S. spies are routinely distributed around Washington. Unevaluated intelligence floods into the Oval Office. Some senior officials order secret information sent to them so they can analyze it themselves.

This is no way to handle intelligence, according to the Senate Intelligence Committee. It often results in failure to understand the significance of material collected by various government agencies.

There is too much concentration in the CIA, the Defense Department, the State Department and other agencies on collection of information, so that the process of analyzing the material for its meaning is overwhelmed and relatively neglected.

In trying to keep up with all the information it receives, for instance, the intelligence community turned away from trying to understand Soviet purposes and intentions, the committee found.

THE THEME OF inadequate analysis of raw material runs through the committee report on foreign and military intelligence that was made public yesterday. This theme lies behind the revelations of covert operations and drug experiments, implying that some spy efforts are partially wasted by inadequate application of the information obtained.

The committee said reports on evaluated intelligence available to the administration are "generally considered adequate, but . . . major improvement is both desirable and possible."

Its finding supported criticism of the American intelligence community that has been voiced in the past by such people as James R. Schlesinger, both before and after his five-month tour as CIA director in 1973. He once called analysis and writing of considered intelligence evaluations the "stepchild of the community."

"This neglect of finished intelligence is unacceptable for the future," the committee said.

"In the past, the national leadership has used the CIA more for operational purposes than for its analytic capabilities," the report observed.

A MOVE AWAY from this might have begun last week when President Ford nominated E. Henry Knoche to be the deputy director of central intelligence. He will run the CIA for George Bush, its politically appointed director who also has the larger duties of presiding over the entire community.

Knoche entered the CIA as an analyst in 1953 and evaluated political and military intelligence until 1962, when he moved into administrative jobs. He is the first agency analyst to reach the No. 2 job after a succession of military men and agency spy specialists.

One agency source commented, however, that just because an analyst had reached the top did not mean "the spies have faded in importance."

The committee warned that the needs of the analyst can be lost in the bureaucracy of the intelligence community. Inundated with data, he struggles to keep up: "There is little time or reward for the task of providing insight." Top officials find "important questions are not only unanswered, but sometimes not even addressed."

WHAT IS CALLED the production of intelligence, meaning analysis and writing of evaluations, gets only about 8.5 percent of the intelligence budget, while collection gets 72.5 percent and processing 19 percent.

Most CIA analysts are trained within the organization by what the committee called a "guild system." It said it had uncovered the issue of "whether the highest-quality personnel are recruited into the CIA analytical staff," and suggested diluting the inbred staff with outside expertise.

The committee suggested that "the successor oversight committee" of Congress should look into the problem of too much consensus in arriving at intelligence findings.

At present, decisions are coordinated around Washington so extensively that the result "sometimes has the unfortunate side-effect of blurring both the form and content of the product."

At 1 p.m., by unanimous consent, the Senate will resume consideration of the then unfinished business, S. 3295.

Rollcall votes are expected on amendments thereto and on final passage.

Other measures which will be coming along, beginning with tomorrow and later in the week, have been outlined earlier today by the distinguished majority leader.

ADJOURNMENT

Mr. ROBERT C. BYRD. Mr. President, if there be no further business to come before the Senate, I move, in accordance with the previous order, that the Senate stand in adjournment until 12 o'clock noon tomorrow.

The motion was agreed to; and at 5:45 p.m. the Senate adjourned until tomorrow, Tuesday, April 27, 1976, at 12 noon.

NOMINATIONS

Executive nominations received by the Senate April 26, 1976:

IN THE JUDICIARY

Ralph B. Guy, Jr., of Michigan, to be U.S. district judge for the eastern district of Michigan, vice Frederick W. Kaess, retired.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

Francis E. Meloy, Jr., of the District of Columbia, a Foreign Service officer of the class of career minister, to be Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the United States of America to the Republic of Lebanon.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

John H. Reed, of Maine, to be Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the United States of America to the Republic of Sri Lanka, and to serve concurrently and without additional compensation as Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the United States of America to the Republic of Maldives.

IN THE JUDICIARY

Laughlin E. Waters, of California, to be U.S. district judge for the central district of California, vice Jesse W. Curtis, retired.

IN THE JUDICIARY

Richard A. Revell, of Kentucky, to be U.S. district judge for the western district of Kentucky, vice James F. Gordon, retired.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Frank S. Spies, of Michigan, to be U.S. attorney for the western district of Michigan for the term of 4 years, vice John P. Milanowski, resigned.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Bruce R. Montgomery, of Tennessee, to be U.S. marshal for the eastern district of Tennessee for the term of 4 years, vice Leon B. Sutton, Jr., resigned.

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

John Conyers Read, of Virginia, to be an Assistant Secretary of Labor, vice Paul J. Fasser, Jr., resigned.

CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE

E. Henry Knoche, of Virginia, to be Deputy Director of Central Intelligence, vice Lt. Gen. Vernon Anthony Walters, U.S. Army.

FEDERAL RESERVE SYSTEM

David M. Lilly, of Minnesota, to be a member of the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System for the unexpired term of 14 years from February 1, 1984, vice Robert C. Holland, resigned.

MISSISSIPPI RIVER COMMISSION

Brig. Gen. Elvin Ragnvald Helberg III, Corps of Engineers, to be a member of the Mississippi River Commission under the provisions of section 2 of the act of Congress approved 28 June 1879 (21 Stat. 37) (33 U.S.C. 642), vice Brig. Gen. Wayne S. Nichols, retired.

NATIONAL COMMISSION ON LIBRARIES AND INFORMATION SCIENCE

The following-named persons to be members of the National Commission on Libraries and Information Science for the terms indicated:

For the remainder of the term expiring July 19, 1977:

Ralph A. Renick, of Florida, vice Harold C. Crotty, resigned.

For terms expiring July 19, 1980:

Frederick H. Burkhardt, of Vermont (re-appointment).

Marian Pollensky Leith, of North Carolina, vice W. O. Baker, term expired.

Mildren E. Younger, of California, vice Leslie W. Dunlap, term expired.

NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF BUILDING SCIENCES

The following-named persons to be members of the Board of Directors of the National Institute of Building Sciences for the terms indicated commencing on the date of incorporation (new positions):

For a term of 1 year:

Robert J. Brungaber, of Pennsylvania.

Leo J. Cantor, of Virginia.

Jodie R. Johnson, of Mississippi.

Joseph H. Newman, of New Jersey.

Charles H. Pillard, of Maryland.

Robert F. Schmitt, of Ohio.

For a term of 2 years:

William F. Floyd III, of Georgia.

Jasper S. Hawkins, of California.

Warner Howe, of Tennessee.

Charlene F. Sizemore, of West Virginia.

S. Peter Nolpe, of Massachusetts.

Jeremiah T. Walsh, of New York.

For a term of 3 years:

O. M. Mader of Pennsylvania.

Robert A. Georgine, of Maryland.

Rudard A. Jones, of Illinois.

David S. Miller, of Ohio.

Glen R. Swenson, of Utah.

Herbert H. Swinburne, of Pennsylvania.

NATIONAL OCEANIC & ATMOSPHERIC ADMINISTRATION

Subject to qualifications provided by law, the following for permanent appointment to the grades indicated in the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration:

To be Lieutenants

William J. Lounsbury.

To be Lieutenants (junior grade)

David L. Gardner.

David C. McConaghy.

IN THE ARMY

The following-named officer under the provisions of title 10, United States Code, section 3066, to be assigned to a position of importance and responsibility designated by the President under subsection (a) of section 3066, in grade as follows:

To be general

Lt. Gen. William Allen Knowlton, 031-30-1059, Army of the United States (major general, U.S. Army).

IN THE AIR FORCE

The following Air Force officer for reappointment to the active list of the Regular Air Force in the grade indicated, under the provisions of sections 1210 and 1211, title 10, United States Code:

LINE OF THE AIR FORCE

To be captain

Johnson, Robert W., 473-33-4655.

The following officers for appointment in the Regular Air Force, in the grades indicated, under the provisions of section 8284, title 10, United States Code, with a view to designation under the provisions of section 8067, title 10, United States Code, to perform the duties indicated, and with dates of rank to be determined by the Secretary of the Air Force:

MEDICAL CORPS

To be captain

Briccetti, Albert B., 053-32-9864.

DENTAL CORPS

To be captain

Huggins, Guy H., 241-70-8950.

To be first lieutenant

Frost, David E., 467-80-3837.

JUDGE ADVOCATE

To be captain

Anderson, Perry L., 247-74-8643.

The following Air Force officers for appointment as permanent professors, U.S. Air Force Academy, under the provisions of section 9333(b), title 10, United States Code:

Rokke, Ervin J., 471-42-8254.

Williams, John W., Jr., 246-36-2063.

The following officer for promotion in the Regular Air Force under the appropriate provisions of chapter 835, title 10, United States Code as amended. All officers are subject to physical examination required by law:

LINE OF THE AIR FORCE

Captain to major

Schruefer, Robert J., 126-26-2262.

The following persons for appointment as a Reserve of the Air Force in the grade indicated, under the provisions of section 593, title 10, United States Code, with a view to designation under the provisions of section 8067, United States Code, to perform the duties indicated:

MEDICAL CORPS

To be lieutenant colonel

Applestein, Bruce, 135-32-9181.

Beardsley, Earl M., 577-26-7325.

Beirne, Clinton G., 559-22-1119.

Beirne, Gilbert A., 553-20-5540.

Brada, Donald R., 515-34-3122.

Budding, Jacobus, 384-40-2139.

Caillouet, Gilbert E., 433-32-5563.

Cubberley, David A., 012-18-1456.

Deatrick, Richard W., 278-26-6041.

Delcampo, Enrique J., 355-30-6709.

Downing, Donald D., 324-20-9374.

Gretchen, Edward A., 235-42-3916.

Lansford, Doyle E., 429-90-8888.

Ransmeier, Robert E., 350-28-3615.

Reaves, Charles E., 426-32-2580.

Schaefer, Norman E., 096-12-8289.

DENTAL CORPS

To be lieutenant colonel

Banks, Rill G., 255-62-4706.

Bryan, Edward P., 031-12-9354.

The following persons for appointment as temporary officers in the U.S. Air Force, in the grade indicated, under the provisions of sections 8444 and 8447, Title 10, United States Code, with a view to designation under the provisions of section 8067, title 10, United States Code, to perform the duties indicated:

MEDICAL CORPS

To be lieutenant colonel

Bailey, George O., 249-44-1099.

Beardsley, Earl M., 577-26-7325.

Beirne, Clinton G., 559-22-1119.

Beirne, Gilbert A., 553-20-5540.

Budding, Jacobus, 384-40-2139.

Caillouet, Gilbert E., 433-32-5563.

Gillford, Joseph C., 516-32-9911.

Cubberley, David A., 012-18-1456.

Deatrick, Richard W., 278-26-6041.

Delcampo, Enrique J., 355-30-6709.

Ford Choice as CIA Deputy District Sports Star in '40s

E. Henry Knoche, a 26-year veteran of the Central Intelligence Agency (CIA) who was nominated deputy director of the agency yesterday by President Ford, is a former area resident and was a basketball star at Mt. Lebanon High School and Washington & Jefferson College.

Knoche was born in Charleston, W. Va., but was brought here when three months old. In addition to being an All-Section basketball player at Mt. Lebanon High School, he and Charles Roberts won the Trees Tournament (forerunner of the WPIAL tennis competitions) doubles in 1940.

While playing freshman basketball at W&J, he went to the National Invitational Tournament in the spring of 1942. After a year at W&J he enlisted in the Navy and served through World War II, winning a commission as lieutenant. He was sent to the University of Colorado

where he studied Chinese. While at Colorado he was the leading basketball scorer of the Missouri Valley Conference and won All-America honorable mention, according to a brother, Charles, of 1932 Elmbrook Lane, Scott Township, a manufacturer's representative in tennis equipment.

After the war, Knoche returned to W & J where he was graduated in 1947. He and his brother, Charles, and another brother, David, of Bethel Park, manager of employee relations for the McGraw-Edison transformer division at Canonsburg, all had basketball scholarships at W&J and played together on the 1946-47 team. Knoche led the Western Pennsylvania collegiate conference in scoring in 1946.

Knoche's parents, Mr. and Mrs. E. A. Knoche, live in the Governor's House Apartments in Carnegie. Knoche is married and has five sons.